

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

EDITED BY FREDERICK & EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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DEDICATION.

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

As we go to press four women are being released from Holloway Gaol after serving a term of three months' imprisonment as common criminals for the technical offence of obstructing the police in the execution of their duty. They are being met at the prison gates with a welcome from their sisters, who recognise that in the sacrifice they have made they are providing an unanswerable argument in favour of giving the vote to women. The argument is one of acts and not of words, and can only be met by the acknowledgment of the women's claim.

Deplorable Statesmanship.

Mr. Gladstone's action in the matter of the Suffragettes has been typical of a weak man trying to appear strong. He has remained obstinate on the surface to entreaty and to the pressure of public opinion, at the same time in his treatment of the different women prisoners during the last three years he has shown pitiable vacillation; at times he has contended that he had no power to alter or modify the sentences on the Suffragettes, at other times he has made use of his *advisory* powers to considerably alter their status; he has let them out sometimes a day before the appointed time in order to avoid a demonstration, and at others he has declared himself constitutionally prevented from doing so: he has removed them on occasion from the second to the first class; he has given them associated labour and many other differential treatments; whilst stoutly declaring he had no powers in the matter. In this connection it is interesting to notice a paragraph appearing in *The Globe* leading article of September 14, in the course of which the writer, referring to the arrangements for the Eucharistic procession, says :—

The deplorable weakness of the Home Office has placed this country in an undignified position. Mr. Gladstone has already given many undoubted proofs of his vacillation, and of his unfitness to hold an office where a certain amount of strength of character is necessary. His own party have been so dissatisfied with him that it has been openly suggested that he should receive what is condemned in orthodox Radical circles as the final damnation of a peerage.

This paragraph undoubtedly refers to Mr. Gladstone's treatment of the women, and we have no hesitation in saying that before many years are over the honoured name of Gladstone will be, on this account, a target for contempt.

Newcastle By-Election.

The active and vigorous propaganda carried on by Mrs. Pankhurst and her co-workers in Newcastle has been creating a great deal of attention in the Press and throughout the country. Every day during the past week some score of meetings have been held by the women in the constituency. Here, as in other by-elections, there have been three stages of public opinion. The first, which was illustrated by the conduct of the rowdies in the Bigg Market on Monday in last week, is one of hostility and ridicule; the second stage is that of interest, marked with sympathy for the cause of Votes for Women, but an unwillingness to acknowledge that this state of opinion will affect the result of the by-election. It was during this stage in Newcastle that the writer of the notes in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* said that the action of the women, though receiving considerable support for the propaganda, was not likely to affect the voting, as both candidates were in favour of votes for women; then, finally, comes the third stage, when a determination is manifested by the electors to use the vote to express opposition to a Government which imprisons women and refuses to grant them their demand. That this stage has been already reached in the present case is shown by the following extract from the leading article in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* of September 15 :—

Mr. Shortt will have a good deal more to fear from the confirmed "agin the Government" attitude of Mrs. Pankhurst and her henchwomen than from the most earnest endeavours of Alderman Hartley.

There is still a week before the poll, and this change of opinion which the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* has already noticed will be still more marked before that day comes round.

N.W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Though at the time of writing, the release of Miss Haig, Miss Joachim, Miss Howey, and Miss Wentworth has not yet taken place, it will be already past history when these announcements are in the hands of our readers, and the forthcoming release of Miss Phillips, which is on Friday, September 18, will be close at hand. Most of the arrangements will by that time be complete, and we can only urge all our friends to assemble at the prison gates at eight o'clock to give her a right royal welcome as the Suffragette who has served in prison the longest term of all.

We would remind our readers that a special Highland greeting will be given her, and that her carriage will be drawn down to the Queen's Hall by a team of Suffragettes, and that we have invited her father and mother to ride with her. Breakfast will be served at the Queen's Hall at 9.15, and it is urgently requested that all those who wish to be present will take tickets at once from the Ticket Secretary, N.W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C., as unless this precaution is taken they will probably be unable to obtain seats at the breakfast on the day. The paper cart selling *VOTES FOR WOMEN* will again be *en route*, and all those who are able are requested to help by selling the paper.

The Reception to Ex-Prisoners.

On Friday night, September 18, there will be a special reception to meet the ex-prisoners. Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who are kindly providing the hospitality, wish it to be known that they will welcome to this reception all those who are interested in the movement, and they will be pleased if the members and those others already associated with the W.S.P.U. will bring their friends with them on that occasion, so that a very rousing and crowded gathering may be the result.

The Albert Hall Meeting.

There are now only six weeks before the great Albert Hall meeting on Thursday, October 29. At the last meeting in the Albert Hall there was a full attendance, many people being turned away from the door. We are specially anxious that all members and friends of the N.W.S.P.U. should make this meeting well known amongst their acquaintances sufficiently early beforehand. We shall be glad to supply handbills, announcing the meeting, to any of those who wish to have them, and hope also that many of our friends will take out tickets on sale, which they will dispose of in the course of the next few weeks. The prices of the seats are 5s. for the stalls, 2s. 6d. for the arena, 1s. for the balcony and orchestra, and 6d. for gallery and upper orchestra. There are also boxes to be disposed of at various prices.

The meeting will provide an unique opportunity for listening to speeches from leaders of the women of the N.W.S.P.U., and one to which members will find it specially useful to call the attention of outsiders.

As on the last occasion, several hundred women will be required to act as stewards. Mrs. Drummond, N.W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C., will be pleased to know the names of any of those who are willing to take part in this way.

At Homes in the Queen's Hall.

With a view to the transference of the At Homes on Monday afternoon (from 3 to 5) to the Queen's Hall, commencing on October 5, a special invitation card is being issued. These cards are not necessary for admission, but are useful as a reminder. As the Queen's Hall is capable of holding a couple of thousand people, we are specially anxious that the first At Home on October 5 should be a crowded and enthusiastic one. Readers of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* are invited to be present on that occasion, and to bring these gatherings to the notice of their friends. The Thursday evening At Homes will continue to be held in the Portman Rooms.

The Caxton Hall Meeting.

A special meeting of women is being held in the Caxton Hall on Tuesday evening, October 13, at 7.30. Tickets, price 1s. reserved, 6d. unreserved, can be obtained of the Ticket Secretary, N.W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Women willing to act as stewards are requested to write to Mrs. Drummond.

The Woman's Press.

The Woman's Press has now on sale leather bags in the colours of the Union, prices 2s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

Up to October 1 (as far as at present arranged).

Sept. Thur. 17	Holborn, St. John Street	Mrs. Drummond, and others	Dinner Hour.
	Newcastle, By-Election	Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Martel, and others	3 & 6.45
	Wolverhampton, "At Home," The Baths Assembly Room	Miss Keevil	3.30 p.m.
	Clifton, Durdham Downs	Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Brackenbury	7 p.m.
	Dudley, Market Place	Miss Keevil	7.30 p.m.
	Edmonton	Miss Higgins	7.30 p.m.
	Wolverhampton, Market Place	Dr. Helen Jones	7.30 p.m.
	London, Portman Rooms, "At Home," Dorset Street	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst	8 p.m.
	Leeds, Rowland Road Board School	Miss Adela Pankhurst	8 p.m.
Fri. 18	Holloway, Release of Miss Mary Phillips	..	8 a.m.
	Complimentary Breakfast, Queen's Hall	..	9.15 a.m.
	Newcastle, By-Election	Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Martel, and others	12.30-6.45
	Wolverhampton, E.C.C. Works	Miss Law	1.40 p.m.
	Bilston	Miss Keevil	7.30 p.m.
	Clifton, Hannah More Hall	Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Brackenbury	7.30 p.m.
	London, Reception of Released Prisoners, Portman Rooms, Baker Street	..	8-10
	Manchester, "At Home," Onward Buildings	Miss Mary Gawthorpe	8-10
	Bradford, Somerset Parlour	Miss Adela Pankhurst	8 p.m.
Sat. 19	Manchester, "Votes for Women" Corps, Stevenson-square	Manchester Members	3 p.m.
	Brondesbury, St. George's Literary Society	Miss Evelyn Sharp	..
	Bristol, Durdham Downs, Demonstration	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond, Miss Annie Kenney, Miss New, and others	4 p.m.
Sun. 20	Bristol, Bishopston, David Thomas Memorial Church	Miss Christabel Pankhurst	3 p.m.
	Huddersfield, St. George's Square	Miss Adela Pankhurst	3.30 p.m.
Mon. 21	London, "At Home," Portman Rooms, Baker Street	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst	3-5
	Bristol, Victoria Rooms, "At Home"	Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney	3.30 p.m.
	Newcastle, Town Hall	Mrs. Martel, and others	3 & 7.30
	Bradford, Somerset Parlour	Miss Adela Pankhurst	4-6.30
	Birmingham, "At Home," 49, Bristol Street	Miss Keevil, Miss Law, and others	7.30 p.m.
	Bradford, Duckworth Lane	Miss Adela Pankhurst	7.30 p.m.
Tues. 22	Newcastle, By-Election	Mrs. Martel, and others	..
	Wolverhampton, Messrs. Parkers' Factory	Miss Keevil	1.40 p.m.
	Wolverhampton, Leicester Square	Miss Keevil	7.30 p.m.
	Huddersfield, Northumberland Street Schools	Miss Adela Pankhurst	..
Wed. 23	Newcastle, By-Election Meetings	Mrs. Martel, and others	12.30, 3 & 6.45 p.m.
	Wolverhampton, Chubb's Factory	Miss Keevil	1.40 p.m.
	Clifton, Durdham Downs	Miss Annie Kenney, and others	3.30 p.m.
	Hammersmith, The Grove, Beaden Road	Miss Mackay, Miss Berlon	7 p.m.
	Hove, Veninor Hall	Miss Macaulay, Miss Evelyn Sharp	..
	Kennington Theatre	Miss Jessie Kenney	7 p.m.
	Hornchurch	Mrs. Drummond	7.30 p.m.
	Leeds, Arts Club	Miss Adela Pankhurst	8 p.m.
Thur. 24	Newcastle, By-Election Meetings	Mrs. Martel, and others	12.30, 3 & 6.45 p.m.
	Birmingham, "At Home"	Miss Keevil	3.30 p.m.
	West Kensington, 8, Edith Road	Mrs. McLeod	4-6
	Wolverhampton, Market Place	Dr. Helen Jones	7.30 p.m.
	London, Portman Rooms, "At Home," Dorset Street	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst	8 p.m.
Fri. 25	Wolverhampton, E.C.C. Works	Miss Keevil	1.40 p.m.
	Lambeth, Westminster Bridge Road	Miss Jessie Kenney	7 p.m.
	Clifton, Hannah More Hall	Miss Annie Kenney, and others	7.30 p.m.
	Manchester, "At Home," Onward Buildings	Manchester Members	8-10
	Bradford, Somerset Parlour	Miss Adela Pankhurst	8-10 p.m.
Sat. 26	Manchester, Stevenson Square	Miss Mary Gawthorpe	..
Sun. 27	Lancaster, Hippodrome	Miss Christabel Pankhurst	6 p.m. and 8 p.m.
	Huddersfield, Demonstration, St. George's Square	Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss A. Pankhurst, and others	6-8 p.m.
Mon. 28	London, "At Home," Portman Rooms, Baker Street	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst	3-5
	Clifton, "At Home," Victoria Rooms	Miss Annie Kenney, and others	3.30 p.m.
	Huddersfield, "At Home"	Mrs. Pankhurst	4-6.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, "At Home," 49, Bristol Street	Miss Keevil, and others	7.30 p.m.
Tues. 29	Wolverhampton, Leicester Square	Miss Keevil	7.30 p.m.
	Crouch End, Assembly Rooms	Miss Christabel Pankhurst	..
	Huddersfield, Northumberland Street Schools	Miss Adela Pankhurst	8 p.m.
Wed. 30	Shepherd's Bush, Railway Approach, Goldhawk Road	Miss Jessie Kenney, and others	7 p.m.
	Chiswick, Town Hall	Miss Christabel Pankhurst	8 p.m.
	Leeds, Arts Club	Miss Adela Pankhurst	8 p.m.
October Thur. 1	Wolverhampton, "At Home"	Miss Keevil	3.30 p.m.
	Wolverhampton, Market Place	Miss Keevil, Miss Brewster	7.30 p.m.
	London, "At Home," Portman Rooms, Dorset Street	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst	8 p.m.
	Leeds, Constitutional Club, Roundhay Road	Miss Adela Pankhurst	8 p.m.

In addition to the above, a great number of by-election meetings are being held in various parts of Newcastle every day.

IMPORTANT FUTURE EVENTS.

Caxton Hall (Women's Meeting)	Oct. 13
London, Albert Hall (Meeting)	Oct. 29

THE HISTORY OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

By SYLVIA PANKHURST. XXV.—*Liberal Leaders' Opposition.*

In the Session of 1891 Mr. Woodall secured a first place (on May 13) for a Woman's Suffrage Bill. It was at first feared that this day might be included in the Whitsuntide recess, but, in reply to a deputation from the Suffrage Societies on April 20, Mr. W. H. Smith stated that every effort would be made to keep May 13 open for the Bill, and that certainly the Conservative Government would not include the day in the Whitsuntide recess.

It was therefore firmly believed that for the first time since 1886 the Bill would come to a division. A first place for a Women's Enfranchisement Resolution, which Mr. Haldane had in the meantime secured, was therefore withdrawn.

On April 30 Mr. W. H. Smith moved that all Tuesdays and Fridays should be reserved for the Government's Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Bill, and that this Bill should also take precedence of other business on any Wednesdays for which the Government might choose to put it down.

Upon this, Mr. Gladstone, as Leader of the Opposition, advised, in order, as he said, to secure "the principle of uniformity," that all Wednesdays during the Session should be confiscated by the Government. Such well-known opponents of Women's Suffrage as Mr. Bryce and Mr. Labouchere now followed in the same strain, and an amendment to this effect was moved by Sir Henry James. In the subsequent division, 218 members voted for and 159 against the amendment, which was therefore carried. The Government resisted the amendment, and their tellers acted as tellers for the minority, and thus in this instance (on the surface, at any rate) they kept their faith with the women.

The Liberal Opposition, on the other hand, rather than allow the House to record its vote freely upon the question of Women's Enfranchisement, went out of their way to force several days of valuable Parliamentary time upon their political enemies. This was a most extraordinary proceeding upon the part of the Opposition, who generally hold most tenaciously to the days allotted for private members' business, both as affording them the only possible opportunities, whilst out of office, of promoting legislation, and also in order to narrow down the law-making of their opponents, of which, presumably, as they are in opposition to them, they do not approve.

The private members again showed, as the majority of them had invariably done in the past, that they were ready to break their pledges to the women in order to please their leaders. Only 27 Liberals voted in the minority, as against 90 in the majority. Of the 90 Liberals who voted to confiscate the Women's Suffrage day, 42 had previously been supposed to be favourable to the Bill.

In 1892 Sir Albert K. Rollit obtained a place on April 27 for a Bill to extend the Parliamentary franchise to women already qualified as voters in local elections.

In November, 1891, the annual conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations had carried a Women's Enfranchisement Resolution with unanimity and enthusiasm, and in the previous July and October respectively both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour had publicly stated in their speeches that when next the question of franchise was dealt with, Women's Suffrage would have to be granted. At this time also the suffrage societies were very active. There were now not only the two sections of the old National Suffrage Society, but the Women's Franchise League, The Women's Emancipation Union,

and a new "Demonstration Committee" busily at work. These things combined to make the opposition feel that the question was becoming serious.

An attempt was made to prolong the Easter recess so as to include April 27, and on this being unsuccessful, Mr. Samuel Smith, who had put down notice of opposition to the Bill, wrote to Mr. Gladstone asking for a lead. The desired answer was forthcoming, for Mr. Gladstone, in his reply, served up anew all the old outworn and exploded arguments that had ever been urged against women's suffrage, and concluded with an appeal to his supporters to vote against the Bill.

This letter was printed and circulated as a pamphlet, and, finally, Mr. Labouchere sent out an anti-women's suffrage whip signed by ten members of the Opposition, and ten members on the Ministerial side.

On April 27 Sir A. Rollit moved the second reading of the Bill, and in doing so pointed out that Mr. Gladstone himself had said that:—

"Men have often been the most unfaithful guardians of women's rights to social and moral equality."

At the present time the Liberal leaders cry out against the enfranchisement of women upon the same terms as men, on the ground that this would be undemocratic, because the working man's wife would remain unenfranchised. This Bill of Sir Albert Rollit's excluded qualified married women, and did not include either the service or lodger franchise. Nevertheless, it was far too broad for its Liberal opponents.

In moving its rejection, Mr. Samuel Smith said that the Bill would increase the power of the Socialists, and that it would enfranchise masses of women who would be "very amenable to the politics of John Burns, Ben Tillett, and Mrs. Besant."

A similar line was taken by Mr. Bryce, who said, in opposing the Bill, that manhood suffrage was within reasonable distance. If this Bill were passed, womanhood suffrage could not be refused, and

"If we once admit the principle of Women's Suffrage at all, we put ourselves upon an inclined plane, on which there is no stopping until we are landed in universal suffrage—manhood and womanhood alike."

Mr. Asquith both spoke and acted as a teller against the Bill. He characterised it as being "on the whole, a mischievous and injurious scheme." He said, further, that there had hitherto been no extension of the franchise to any class without clear proof that that class was demanding the vote, "if not unanimously, at least, in immensely preponderating numbers." Of course, we know, as Mr. Asquith surely must have done, that this statement is very far from being true.

Even the promoters of the County Franchise Bill of 1884 openly admitted that there was no strong movement for it amongst the agricultural labourers, but Mr. Gladstone and others had urged that, just because these men were too ignorant to desire the vote, they needed and must have it, if only as an education. The remainder of Mr. Asquith's speech was mainly devoted to the physical force argument. He finally asked whether there was any case in which the law weighed unfairly upon women, and which Parliament was more unlikely to remedy under the present franchise than it would have been if women had had the vote.

"I do not believe any such case can be cited," concluded Mr. Asquith, but, of course, he was not a woman.

Mr. A. J. Balfour spoke in support of the Bill.

In the subsequent division, 152 members voted for the Bill, and 179 against. It was therefore defeated by a majority of 23. (To be continued.)

THE NEWCASTLE BY-ELECTION.

IMPRESSIONS BY ELIZABETH ROBINS.

The first thing that falls to be said upon this subject is that anyone who comes here, as I did, believing that the newspapers had of late grown tired of misrepresenting the women's share in these events, believing that the accounts of violence and ill-will on the part of the populace must have a good deal of truth in them, will have to modify their opinion, or else stay away and merely read the printed accounts.

How much the unexpectedly rational behaviour on the part of the street crowds is due to the peculiar skill of the workers here I will not stop to analyse. Certainly at the meetings held since Wednesday last no such conduct as I had read about has come within my experience. It is possible that the manners of the rougher section are being somewhat improved. I do not forget that the nearest approach to a scene of violence came under my eyes on the night of my arrival five days ago. Mrs. Pankhurst, with Miss Lambert, held a meeting at Byker Bank. It had not been originally planned so, but, hearing that this was considered to be a rough quarter, Mrs. Pankhurst gave up the meeting she had meant to hold elsewhere.

We found gathered round the lorry a little crowd, which quickly grew to be a large one, numbering from 3,000 to 4,000 people. There were several policemen there, but the unruly behaviour on the part of hooligans, and the vigorous use of the baton by the police, about which we had been reading, I waited in vain to see. The boys were certainly not quiet all the time, but their interruptions were more foolish than ill-tempered, and were soon over. Some balls of paper, knotted straw, and other missiles were thrown from time to time, and all but one fell innocuously either on the floor of the lorry or went over us on to the crowd on the opposite side, to be greeted with squeals and laughter and some surging about.

At first one was rather alarmed by seeing so many children in the crowd, as well as infants in arms; but it occurred to me that this, after all, was a very reassuring sign, for the people of the street were certain to know more about what was likely to happen at these meetings than those of us who had taken our ideas from the Press.

There are two obvious reasons for the over-colouring of the less agreeable side of such gatherings. A disaster makes a better story. It may also seem to be an excellent policy to frighten women away from places where they run a risk of being speedily converted. Mrs. Pankhurst's speech was punctuated with applause, and ended with cheers, mixed with a certain amount of half-hearted booing.

Why the Police are Wanted.

She got her best innings, as always, at question time, and when that was over the function of the police became manifest. They were there to protect the speakers from the too great interest of the audience. Precisely as the attentions of the populace are guarded against when some distinguished stranger visits London, so here in Newcastle the presence of the police—necessary to keep back the hordes who would impede the Suffragette's progress to her evening tram!

The other meetings I have been to presented conditions even less dramatic. Not so much straw or crumpled paper was thrown later in the week, when Miss Ogston made her well-reasoned and spirited address from a lorry in Stanhope-street to a good-sized crowd, or when Mrs. Martel held absolutely quiet a gathering of men from Carson's engineering works at the dinner hour.

The evening we were at Stanhope-street Miss Ogston sold every copy of "Votes" that she had brought (a goodly pile) and all the postcards. We came down off the lorry at the end, turning our backs on outstretched hands with pennies and sixpences in them, sorry that we had nothing more to sell to people so eager to buy.

Here, again, the police had been quite unneeded until the end, when they kept off the too pressing attentions of the crowd on our way to the tram. Two enthusiastic working women managed to get close enough to the speaker of the evening to thank her with a delightful heartiness for what she had said.

One feeling that keeps recurring to me as these interesting days go by is: What a civilising force has come into the world with the Suffragette campaign!

We of the faith know the stake that civilisation has in the issue, but I certainly did not before realise what it was meaning to the neglected youth of England's towns and cities to have a band of missionary girls and women, gentle and fearless, sent out over the country, not only to rectify the politics, but to improve the manners and to appeal to those better instincts that lie behind the roughest and least promising exterior. The work that women are doing in these elections is not only significant in its bearing on politics—it is arresting enough as sheer psychology.

The most interesting experiences which have come my way have been the two private meetings of different branches of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers now on strike. Each time Mrs. Pankhurst has spoken as the guest of the occasion, and after her speech there has been a spirited debate. The intelligence and the shrewdness of these men—and, I may add, their humanity, as shown in the things that "got at" them, the things they applauded, and the things they said—these, together with the two speeches they elicited from Mrs. Pankhurst, are remembrances that no one who had the luck to be present will willingly let die. The men volunteered eagerly to serve as stewards at any meetings where they might conceivably be of use, and when Mrs. Pankhurst came away they gathered at the entrance, cheering and lifting their caps.

You will have heard of the large amount of space devoted to Suffragette meetings by the local Press. The reports of the *Newcastle Chronicle* have been particularly fair-minded and faithful. We have had our—I hope, pardonable—smile at the spectacle of the reporters breaking in upon us breathless as we sat at supper to ask if it were true that So-and-so's meeting had been broken up. No, we hadn't heard of it. But if we had not, the reporter had; moreover, he was in no real doubt as to the truth of the rumour—all he wanted of us was the horrid details! Failing to get them at the Turk's Head, he left us in further pursuit.

A Liberal Orator's Discomfiture.

Hardly had he gone when the person who held the meeting in question appears as calm as a summer's day. "Well," we ask, anxiously, "what happened?" "Capital meeting," is the quiet reply. "Not broken up?" "What nonsense! They couldn't have behaved better." And still each night the reporters swarm—meekly taking down long lists of meetings at street corners, at factory gates and town hall—all the while hungering so palpably for something to report in the way of a disaster, that one is very nearly corrupted into presenting them with a more or less dreadful fabrication. They have had to be content in these last days with the tragedy of Miss Una Dugdale's wicked stealing of a Liberal orator's audience. They have told a listening world how the unprincipled young lady left the gentleman haranguing his own agent, a small boy, and a yellow dog.

STORY OF THE FIGHT.

Unionist	Mr. George Renwick.
Liberal	Mr. Edward Shortt.
Social Democrat (Doubtful) ..	Alderman E. R. Hartley.

The figures at the last election were as follows:—Mr. W. Hudson (Lab.), 18,869; Mr. Thomas Cairns (Lib.), 18,823; Sir W. R. Plummer (Con.), 11,942; Mr. G. Renwick (Con.), 11,223.

Polling Day: Thursday, September 24.

Committee Rooms: 416, Scotswood Road.

Mrs. Pankhurst sends her warmest thanks to the friends at the Monday afternoon At Home and the Thursday evening At Home who so kindly subscribed the money to send the magic lantern to Newcastle. The lantern is of the greatest assistance to her in the campaign, and the love and thoughtfulness of the women in London have cheered and encouraged her greatly.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

September 14, 1908.

Newcastle is absolutely seething with discussion. Wherever one goes it is the same burning question. Not, as might be expected, the relative perfections—or imperfections according to one's point of view—of the candidates, but whether women are to have votes, and if they are to have them at once. In the tramcars, in the shops, and in the streets the word "Suffragettes" is continually heard. And certainly since they descended on the town a week ago a marvellous change has taken place in the public feeling. The invincible pluck

and courage of these women who day after day have fearlessly come out to storm the ramparts of prejudice has triumphed as such a spirit always must. Where only a week ago the crowd surged round to jeer they are now pressing as eagerly to cheer.

The attitude of the working men is indicative of intelligent interest, and a keen appreciation of the points pressed home by the speakers, while in some cases the working women (many of whom though of middle age can only earn 4s. or 5s. per week) have clamoured for special dinner-hour meetings of their own.

It is now a pretty well accepted fact that the N.W.S.P.U. leads the way in propaganda work, so one is not even surprised when one goes to the theatre at night to find copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* on sale round the doorways, and the Votes for Women badges most advantageously displayed on the heads of the members who have come to the pit to see the Suffragette play, "Diana of Dobson's."

An immense number of meetings have been held every day, all day, in every part of the town. To attempt an adequate description of these would be impossible. Mrs. Pankhurst has been invited by several employers, both Liberal and Conservative, to address their workpeople inside the works, and has everywhere received a most cordial reception. Mrs. Martel has given very effective speeches; and an interesting photograph of a meeting addressed by her and Miss Marsh appeared in the *North Mail*.

On Saturday afternoon a great deal of attention was called to the two meetings in the Town Hall on the following Monday. A landau gaily decorated in the familiar purple, white, and green drove through all the busiest streets. This stopped frequently at convenient pitches, and street corner crowds were addressed from the carriage by Miss Helen Ogston and Miss Douglas Smith.

A great sensation was caused in the constituency by the magic-lantern pictures of incidents in the campaign of the N.W.S.P.U. during the last two years, which were shown very successfully from the Shields-road committee-rooms by Miss Vera Holme. Indeed, the interest roused was so great that the police had to put a stop to a repetition, owing to the inconvenience for traffic and pedestrians. It is hoped that later this week the slides will again be shown in another part of the town where similar difficulties will not arise.

Some of the local Newcastle women are rendering the cause the most indefatigable assistance, and amongst these are Miss A. B. Dawson, Miss Brett, the Misses Marsh, the Misses Brown, and Miss Bunting. Many others offered their services as stewards for Monday afternoon, while 30 of the engineers who are now on strike volunteered as stewards for Monday evening.

The meetings on Monday in the Town Hall were a striking success. In the afternoon at the women's meeting Mrs. Taylor, of Cliphase, presided, and gave a stirring speech. Miss Elizabeth Robins moved the resolution, which was supported by Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Dugdale, and Mrs. Baines, and carried with acclamation. On an appeal for contributions for the election campaign in Newcastle Mrs. Taylor promised £50, the Hon. Mrs. Parsons £10, Miss Violet Taylor £10, and Mrs. Turner Farley £10. Further promised contributions and the proceeds of a collection brought the total amount up to about £100.

In the evening the Town Hall was crowded to overflowing. Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Martel made fighting speeches, and in spite of some interruptions from students received an enthusiastic reception. A collection of £16 9s. 10d. was taken. In the hall below an overflow-meeting was held, where limelight pictures were presented to the audience.

Declarations of the Candidates.

Both Liberal and Unionist have given declarations in favour of woman suffrage. In his election address Mr. Renwick wrote: "repeat what I stated in my election addresses in 1900 and 1906, *i.e.*, that I am in favour of giving a vote to all women ratepayers."

Mr. Shortt dealt with the matter on a question. Asked if he was in favour of "women having the vote on an equal footing with the men," Mr. Shortt said he was afraid he should not be saying what was pleasing to everybody in that audience, but he long ago came to the conclusion that it was the most hopelessly illogical and improper thing to allow a woman, contributing to the funds of the State, to be denied all that he thought she ought to have. All laws that were passed affected their interest and well-being, and on many points they knew far more from experience than men. He was bound to say that for years he had been in favour of giving women the vote, and not even the family party had succeeded in changing his views. (Cheers.)

PRESS EXTRACTS.

The local papers have devoted a considerable part of their space to descriptions of the meetings, and also to accounts of the policies pursued by the W.S.P.U. and the other Suffrage bodies. To reproduce even the major part of these would fill the whole of this paper. Several London papers have also specially referred to the work of the women. The following extracts have

been selected from various sources, and will be noted with interest by our readers:—

"DAILY TELEGRAPH," SEPTEMBER 12.

It is the Suffragists who are the most go-ahead in this campaign, although both Mr. Renwick and Mr. Shortt are on their side. They openly say that holding opinions and carrying them out are—with men—two different things. And, as they are in deadly earnest, no matter when or where they speak they get their audience, and they are always finding some novel ways of attracting attention. The latest means adopted by the Women's Social and Political Union is by exhibiting magic lantern pictures upon a screen in the window of one of their committee rooms. Political mottoes are shown in action. Thus the most exciting incidents of the movement are reproduced—processions to the House of Commons, wholesale arrests, Mrs. Drummond addressing members gathered on the terrace of the House of Commons from a small launch, and other encouraging reminiscences. One slide threw on the screen the words, "The man who stands between women and the vote," and the next a portrait of Mr. Asquith, at which half the crowd cheered, while the other half groaned. The scheme was full of life and go, and everyone present agreed that it was quite a good entertainment.

"THE DAILY CHRONICLE," September 15.

The principal meetings during the dinner-hour were at the gates of the Elswick Shipyard and Engineering Works. At the shipyard gates there were four parties in possession at the same time in close proximity to each other—the Liberals, Unionists, the Suffragists, and the Temperance people. The ladies had the experience that has been theirs since the beginning of the meetings at the gates. The audiences left the other meetings and crowded round them as soon as they commenced to speak.

The ladies are making a strenuous attack upon the constituency.

A number of them have been in the streets to-day distributing literature, button-holing all conditions of men and women and chalking notices upon the pavements. There was a meeting this afternoon in the Town Hall "for women only," and nearly £100 was raised for the suffrage movement.

"THE YORKSHIRE POST," September 11.

At eleven o'clock this morning Mrs. Pankhurst responded to an invitation that had been sent to her by the No. 7 Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and addressed the members in a large room at the Elswick Hotel. Between two and three hundred were present. Until the industrial dispute began on the coast most of these men were employed at the famous Armstrong works. Physically, they are a fairly robust type of artisan, and, judging by their years, now in the heyday of their strength, a circumstance it is almost pathetic to mention, seeing that they have been on strike for a period of 29 weeks. Only three or four grey beards could be detected in the company. The chief of the Women's Social and Political Union was greeted with encouraging cheers. Standing at a small table she spoke to them in a forceful and convincing way for the space of about an hour. Making no attempt to turn the engineering dispute to political account, she said very little about the strike, except to drive home another argument in favour of women being consulted, seeing that the strain of all such struggles falls primarily upon them and the children. She hoped the day might dawn when a way would be found of settling industrial disputes without having them fought at the expense of human life, and that the by-election might be in some way instrumental in moving interested persons to hasten on a settlement.

The women, said Mrs. Pankhurst, had learnt many lessons by studying working-class movements, for these showed how they must organise and fight for what they wished to get from Parliament. For 50 years the womenfolk were very ladylike, very womanly, and very patient—and got nothing. Parliament took no notice of them. Here Mrs. Pankhurst worked in a little domestic parable to illustrate her point.

"Just imagine," she went on, "that in the house of some of you married men last night there were two babies—twins! They woke in the night, very angry indeed, and very anxious to be fed. One of the babies—a little boy—screamed very noisily, and was determined to be attended to. The other—a little girl—sucked her thumb, and waited very patiently. Which of the two, do you suppose, got fed first? It was the baby that screamed, the noisy baby, the baby that was obstructing, and would not let father sleep."

The audience laughed heartily, and showed that they appreciated the moral of the story and the way of telling it. "It's the whole secret of politics," proceeded Mrs. Pankhurst. "Governments never pay any attention to the people who suck their thumbs, and wait patiently to be fed. It's the noisy people in politics who get attended to." In other words, she told them that in the past they had been workers without pay—"political blacklegs"—and they were not going to be so any more. No longer would they do

the dirty political work, going about wheedling and persuading men to use their votes for this or that political party, so long as they were considered unfit to do the clean work.

"THE DAILY TELEGRAPH," September 11.

"Dolls and Drudges."

A striking event was an address by Mrs. Pankhurst to a gathering consisting of members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The majority of the men were employed in the Armstrong Works, and have now been on strike for over 29 weeks. It was at the request of the men themselves that Mrs. Pankhurst addressed them, and to quote that lady's own words, she keenly appreciated the honour. The meeting was fixed for eleven o'clock, and some time before that hour the room where it was to be held was thronged to the utmost. Mrs. Pankhurst said she had come to show why women should have votes on precisely the same qualifications as men, and beyond saying that the agitation would be continued until the demand was granted, she made no wild threats. Mrs. Pankhurst is a woman one would notice, as her face is full of character and determination. Her voice, usually rather harsh on account of much speaking in the open air, was softened by a tone of regret. "Because we have come before the public, seeking a privilege we have honestly purchased, you have laughed at us, jeered at us, looked upon us with disgust, and called us unladylike. You forget that for fifty years we asked for the vote, acting always in a lady-like manner, and no one ever listened to us. And so we have been compelled to adopt the very means that your forefathers adopted in order to secure votes." Women were refused admittance to many of the trade unions, and so they were forced to become blacklegs. Women, she added, might be divided into two classes—those who were dolls and those who were drudges.

One of the men asked Mrs. Pankhurst for whom she would vote if women had the franchise and she was an elector in Newcastle. "I am not to be drawn by that," replied Mrs. Pankhurst. "I should consider all the circumstances, examine all the pledges given, and then vote by ballot."

"NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE," September 11.

All the names of the Suffragists who are taking a leading part in the contest are familiar. The movement has been vigorously pursued for a few years now, and not a single by-election has escaped the attention of those who are urging, in season and out, that women should be granted the Parliamentary franchise on the same terms as men. There is no doubt that they made converts at Hexham and Jarrow, by-elections which Tynesiders knew a good deal about, and already they are drawing intelligent audiences in Newcastle. We mean assemblies of men and women eager to hear the question debated, and not a little inclined to throw off prejudices which have become attached to the movement. The bantering, mischievous element is usually more or less to the fore, but the proportion of seriously inclined listeners is evidently growing rapidly.

One thing that is being made convincingly clear in this election is that the Suffragists are making good headway amongst the general body of electors.

In another issue the same paper describes the superior attraction of the Suffragettes to the other political speakers as follows:—

Mr. John Preston, of the National Conservative Union, next spoke, and was proceeding to deal with Tariff Reform.

Directly after he had started, however, a Suffragist meeting commenced just above the railway bridge. The shouts and laughter that came from this latter gathering indicated that some "fun" was going on, and attention was further called to it by loud reports as of fog signals from the adjacent railway. The result was that the audience of the Unionists vanished like smoke, and their meeting came to a sudden end.

After a minute or two the Suffragist meeting also ended, apparently from the boisterousness of the crowd, and two ladies, followed by hundreds of people, came down the street, and passed away out of sight along a side street.

In a leading article on September 15, the paper makes the significant remark:—

Mr. Shortt will have a good deal more to fear from the confirmed "agin the Government" attitude of Mrs. Pankhurst and her henchwomen than from the most earnest endeavours of Alderman Hartley.

"THE NORTH MAIL," September 11.

The militant ladies held several outdoor meetings, all of which were conducted without show of opposition. In Diana-street Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Una Dugdale held the attention of a large audience for an hour. They advanced the same arguments in support of their cause, and asked the working people to vote for any but the Ministerial candidate.

Mrs. Martel had a friendly reception at Byker Bank, and Miss Ogston had a successful gathering in New Bridge-street. Mrs. Atkinson also conducted a quiet but successful meeting at the Scotswood tram terminus.

OUR POST BOX.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—The letter of your distinguished correspondent, Dr. F. A. Bather, M.A., F.G.S., which appeared in your issue of July 30, may lead some of your readers to infer that almost the only contributions which women have made to geological science were those mentioned in his letter, whereas a far larger proportion of the original work done by them has been embodied in papers *presented to and accepted by the Geological Society itself!* During the last 21 years more than 33 papers, written by 14 women, and dealing with various branches of geological science have been read before the Geological Society. All of these papers were afterwards published in the *Quarterly Journal*, the official organ of the Geological Society, which is read wherever the science is pursued all over the world.

Women, I maintain, have a right to the vote on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men, and we must use our best efforts to secure our rights. Women geologists, however, have no *right*, and make no claim to Fellowship in the Geological Society, though they will hail the day (if it ever comes) when the Fellows shall decide to flick away the insuperable obstacles to their admission, and cordially invite them to share the privileges and opportunities which they themselves enjoy.

Yours, &c.,

Undercroft, Reigate.

MARGARET CHORLEY CROSFIELD.

THE CASE OF DAISY LORD.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—The readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN will no doubt like to hear how the case of Daisy Lord is progressing. The petition forms have been sent out in extraordinary numbers, and signatures have been obtained from people in all ranks and conditions of life. Women are represented from the Countess to the charwoman, and I have had letters both from rich and poor, expressing sympathy and a readiness to help this girl, who is rightly regarded as a victim of our unjust social conditions.

There has been a very valuable expression of opinion from Dr. Annie McCall, who is a great authority in midwifery, and who has a maternity home in Clapham for unmarried girls' first confinements, so that she has had unique opportunities for studying this particular class of case. She writes:—

I have signed the petition re Daisy Lord, and feel her responsibility was too heavy for her. How any of these girls pull through and act as splendidly as they do surprises me, after dealing with thousands of them in the last 24 years.

I wish to remind readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN that unless the petition is overwhelming and convincing in magnitude and influence, it will not have much effect upon the Home Secretary. Therefore let very special efforts be made in rousing public interest until the end of the month, when the petition is to be closed, and all the forms returned to those from whom they were obtained.

Yours, &c.,

EDITH KERWOOD.

Watling House, Barnt Green, Near Birmingham.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—Will you please find space for the plea of a W.S.P.U. comrade?

Will the secretary of each Union have ready at our first autumn meeting petition forms, and see that each member takes one for filling up among her own friends, by this means we shall swell the number of signatures for the release of Daisy Lord, and at the same time draw attention to the working out of our criminal law.

I am sure all women will be anxious to do what they can to help this poor child in her sore need.

Let women, and especially mothers, think of the mental torture this girl has suffered, and come forward to right this wrong.

Yours, &c.,

M. P. WILKINSON.

1, Cromwell-road, Beeston, Notts.

A HOLIDAY LETTER.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—We are having a very nice holiday; this is my first visit to the Isle of Man, and I find the people very interesting indeed. Last evening, in the Palace, I overheard twenty different people talking about Miss Pankhurst and votes for women. It was a fancy dress carnival, and the first prize was for a Suffragette, taken off by a man. I told him he could not do better than send half the amount of his prize to the N.W.S.P.U.; and he gave me 5s. for the funds.

Yours, &c.,

M. LEIGH.

PROGRESS OF WOMEN.

Women Launching a Lifeboat.

The ridiculous assumption that women are unfit for strenuous physical exertion was once more shown to be fallacious during the terrible gales last week. Storms have prevailed at many points along the coast, and with special severity on the exposed portions of Yorkshire, where in many instances the smaller fishing craft have been in imminent danger. Our illustration, reproduced by kind permission of the *Daily Mirror*, shows how at Runswick Bay, near Whitby, so many men were out in the fishing boats that the women of the village had to launch the lifeboat. The upper picture shows the women launchers just after the lifeboat had taken the water.

A New School of Horticulture.

There are, generally speaking, two distinct forms of horticulture, both of which afford openings for women. In the one, business is carried out on a scale requiring an amount of capital not always available for the beginner, while the other, known as the intensive method, consists in working with a small tract of land in which every square foot, and almost every inch, is made to yield its profit to the gardener, and everything, down to the smallest detail, is in some way or other turned to account. Perhaps this latter form of gardening is in an especial way suited to women's capabilities; certainly women's capacity for detail and "making the most of things" finds full play here. It is to this latter form of horticultural training that two excellent friends of the National Women's Social and Political Union, the Misses Allen-Brown, are devoting themselves.

Starting with one frame of violets, they have developed a very promising industry, and at Henfield, situated in a charming part of the beautiful county of Sussex, they are founding a school of horticulture, which will be conducted on up-to-date scientific principles, and where the system of training is based upon the methods which have achieved such excellent results in France. Here pupils will receive a thorough practical and theoretical training in all the most successful French methods of fruit and flower growing, culture and forcing for the market, as well as for home floral decoration and the laying out of gardens. The lessons will be skillfully graduated so as to lead the pupils by easy but sure steps from the elementary to the most advanced stages of horticulture, and a diploma will be given to those who complete the two years course and successfully pass their examinations. Endeavours will be made to place these pupils, on the

conclusion of their course, in good positions in France or in England.

The first term begins on October 1, and ends December 23; the second term is from January 2 to Easter Saturday; while the third, beginning one week after Easter, will end on July 15. Pupils will board and lodge at their own expense, and there is excellent and moderate accommodation in Henfield village. The premium for the full year's course of training will be £25; and for the half year, £15 10s.

The Advance of Turkish Women.

Events are moving quickly in Turkey. It was only the other day that the world was startled by the news that a distinguished lady, wife of a Young Turk officer, had appeared in the streets of Salonika unveiled and carrying a banner on the day that the Constitution was proclaimed. Then came the news of how women had been helping in the preliminary work of the Young Turk party, followed by the report, published in last week's issue of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, of a public meeting attended by women, and presided over by the wife of a

Turkish physician, when it was agreed that the motto of the women of Turkey must be, "Down with the Harem! Long life to liberty and to the equality of the sexes." To-day we are able to add to this the news, according to a Budapest paper, that on Halki Island, where a great *fête* took place last week, attended by the Sultan's favourite, Prince Burhan Eddin, and a fashionable crowd, and where international plays were performed by military students, 500 selected tall Turkish girls witnessed the performance from a special arena.

They were unveiled. This, says the *Daily Chronicle*, is the first recorded holiday at which such an event has ever occurred.

A Forgotten War Heroine.

An application has recently been made in France by a certain Madame May for a concession of a "bureau de tabac." Madame May distinguished herself 40 years ago in the Franco-Prussian War as a scout; her cleverness in avoiding detection, as well as her courage, was soon recognised, and she was entrusted with important despatches to outposts on the frontier, which exposed her constantly to the risk of being caught and shot as a spy. On one occasion she was captured as she was carrying three important messages through the lines of the enemy to the commander of the besieged forces at Thionville. She succeeded in hiding the despatches in her clothes. At first she drove about in a cart, but afterwards adopted masculine dress, so as to move more easily among the soldiers, and she still dresses as a man. Her house at Metz was burnt down during the war, and her daring exploits do not seem to have received any adequate reward at the hands of her country, for it is poverty which has caused her to make her application. Madame May married after the war, and she has brought up three children and an adopted daughter.



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"HERE'S A PRISONER WE HAVE GOT."

London Bridge is broken down, broken down,
My Fair Lady.
Build it up with gold and silver, gold and silver,
My Fair Lady.
Gold and silver we've not got, we've not got,
My Fair Lady.
Here's a prisoner we have got, we have got,
My Fair Lady.

It is high summer, a golden afternoon in late August. Away in the distance lie the Sussex Downs ablaze with yellow corn, blue cornflowers, and scarlet poppy. Here, close to the sea, is an old-fashioned garden with medlar and walnut trees, summer flowers, and ripe fruits, and in its midst at once a curious contrast and a very incarnation of the spirit of tradition haunted Sussex, a company of merry London children, playing old English singing games. They are playing them, for all the sparkle and the mischief in their eyes, with a certain seriousness and awe as if unconsciously they felt the spirit of those days the realities of which are embodied and still linger in the traditional games of the children. These games tell in haunting melody and gesture of love, happy or unrequited, of death and of parting. They tell of marriage and birth, and are full of mystery, of wisdom known only to the simple, and of elemental truth learnt by reality and fierce warfare. It is a very dramatic game they are playing now:—

London Bridge is broken down, broken down,
My Fair Lady.
Build it up with penny loaves, penny loaves,
My Fair Lady.
Penny loaves will tumble down, tumble down,
My Fair Lady.

The story is told at great length, each verse giving a fresh suggestion for the building of the bridge, and the sorrowful admission that it will not last. Can it not be re-built of penny loaves, iron bars, pins and needles, gold and silver? No, penny loaves will tumble down, iron bars will rust away, pins and needles bend, and gold and silver they have not got.

At last, with apparent irrelevance, the children, who personate the bridge, exclaim:—

Here's a prisoner we have got, we have got,
My Fair Lady.

Then there is a trumped-up charge against the prisoner of having stolen a watch and broken a chain, and a price is asked for his release which is utterly beyond his power to pay:—

A hundred pounds I have not got, have not got,
My Fair Lady.

The game ends with a triumphant cry from "The Bridge":—

Then off to prison you must go, you must go,
My Fair Lady.

And the children follow weeping and lamenting.

As I sat and watched this game, which represents the old belief that no bridge could be built to stand unless its foundations were laid on the blood of a human sacrifice, that the very life of humanity must be built into its posts and stays or it would inevitably crumble away, the voices of those happy children playing in the summer sunshine changed to my ears, the garden seemed to fade away, and I sat as in a dream and saw another and a far different scene.

* * * *

I was back in London in a wide and crowded street. A procession of women, quiet, dignified, was preparing to march to the Council Chamber of the nation. These women knew that the life of the nation is incomplete, that the bridge between the law makers and those who live under those laws is broken down. They were going to ask to help to rebuild that bridge.

They knew, these women, that all other ways were futile, not physical strength, nor merchandise, nor gold and silver could build the bridge, only the complete gift of human life, men and women both, would suffice. In the full realisation of this they started taking with them the roll on which was inscribed this truth. I saw the beginning. I saw the end of that procession of women. Literally to-day, as in the fable of old, I saw the prisoner taken, and above all the hubbub of crowd and police, I heard the triumphant cry of the "Bridge":—

Here's a prisoner we have got, we have got,
My Fair Lady.

The beginning of the building of a bridge that would stand was in that hour.

Once more the age-long truth, learnt how far back we do not know, that there is no achievement without sacrifice, no building to stand the stress of time without human life at its foundation was acted out. I saw the whole drama played once more, the trumped-up charge of street brawling to divert attention from the point at issue, the price of freedom too dear, too dear, for it was the sacrifice of principle and truth. I saw again the captured prisoner, brave and strong, and I knew that verily had begun the building of the bridge.

Yet another picture, as I sat in that Sussex garden, and this time it is a picture of the future.

The women of England are free. The bridge, in the foundations of which are the life and the heart of the women of an older generation, is built and the feet of men and women cross it day by day. The laws, made by all, are gladly obeyed by all. Once more the children are playing and singing the old, old, game. There is added to its tradition yet another generation with its joys and its sorrows, its victories and its defeats. I can see the lookers-on in the place I occupy to-day, and I can fancy their thoughts back in the life we are in to-day, and I can see the eye deepen and the smile soften, as the voices of the children chant the old refrain:—

Here's a prisoner, we have got, we have got,
My Fair Lady.
Mary Neal.

WHY WE FIGHT THE GOVERNMENT AT NEWCASTLE.

"Why do the Suffragettes oppose the Liberal Government?" Many an aggrieved Liberal is asking this question in Newcastle to-day. The answer is as obvious as that which would be given to anyone who asked why the Tariff Reformers oppose the present Government, or why Free Traders oppose the Unionist Party. The Suffragettes oppose the Liberal Government because that Government is hostile to their cause, and refuses to grant representation to women taxpayers.

"Admitting that the leaders of our Party are against you," our Liberal questioners ask once more, "is it by attacking them that you can hope to win them over to your side? Are you not, by opposing their nominees at by-elections, alienating them and making them more determined not to grant votes to women? Would not a policy of conciliation on your part incline them to listen to your claim?" Again we are ready with an answer. Conciliation has been tried, and tried in vain. Now women have ceased to plead for that which they are entitled to demand as a right. One does not try to melt the heart of a pickpocket, one has the law of him, and the women of the country, finding that the Government refuse to abandon the illegal practice of taking their money and refusing them the vote, have begun the task of punishing these transgressors against the law of the British constitution.

The Lesson of History.

Men have never found it possible to win their political way by the methods which they recommend to women. They did not gain the vote by means of peaceful persuasion, they fought for it in ways much more aggressive than those adopted by the Suffragettes. Nor did they set themselves to coax Mr. Chamberlain and the Unionist Party out of supporting Tariff Reform, they voted them down at the General Election. There was a time when women suffragists thought that they could escape the necessity of taking the vigorous measures which men reformers employ, but 40 years' experience of the failure of conciliatory methods, added to the knowledge that men in winning the vote had to fight every inch of the way, have taught the Suffragettes an indispensable lesson, namely, that Governments act only under pressure, and do not respond to action of any other kind. When once this light has been thrown on the situation, it is seen to be quite natural that a Government, beset by a hundred and one other political claims, and reluctant as all Governments are to admit new elements into the electorate, should neglect to grant votes for women until compelled to do so.

How to compel the Government to act in this matter is the problem which we of the Women's Social and Political Union think we have solved. We recognise it to be both right and inevitable that women themselves should bear the brunt of the battle, and, accordingly, we make the protests against political subjection at public meetings and elsewhere, which are now world-famed. But we believe, also, that the men electors, since the Government with which we are in conflict derives its power from them, have a serious responsibility in the matter, and we feel no hesitation in calling upon them to consider the present situation and to express at by-elections their opinion as to the Government's conduct in regard to votes for women. If they approve of the action of the Government in denying representation to taxpayers, and in adopting repressive measures against the women who claim enfranchisement, then they will vote for the Liberal candidate at by-elections,

and in that case, women, saddened perhaps, but not discouraged, will continue unaided their battle against the Government. If, on the other hand, the electors support the women's claim to vote, and wish to repudiate the action of the Government, the only means by which they can do this is to vote against the Liberal candidate. Some Liberal voters are anxious to help the women, but they want to support the Government too. They think that they can do it by giving their sympathy to the women and their vote to the Liberal Government; that is to say, they try to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, but that is impossible. They must support either the Government or the women—they cannot do both. The position, in a nutshell, is that a vote for the Government is a vote against the women and against the Liberal principle that taxation and representation should go together. Every practical politician knows this well, but the Liberal candidate in Newcastle is trying to confuse the mind of the electors by saying that he, personally, is strongly in favour of votes for women. It is to be hoped that the Newcastle electors will not be led astray by his declaration. Like all Parliamentary candidates, Mr. Shortt wants to get elected and is anxious not to suffer for the mistakes of his leaders. He cannot, however, have it both ways. Claiming, as he does, to be a faithful follower of the Government, he must stand by the programme of the Government. A Parliamentary candidate often adopts this method of tacking on to the official programme framed by his leaders an unauthorised programme of his own that serves to attract votes but is forgotten when he is safely in Parliament. Thus, the majority of the Liberal Members of Parliament already in the House of Commons promised, before they were elected, to support votes for women, but since their election they have done nothing to serve this cause and have allowed the Prime Minister to shelve the Women's Enfranchisement Bill without a protest. The plain fact is, that rank and file Members of Parliament are but pawns in the game, and go into the House of Commons for the express purpose of helping the Government to carry out the official programme of their Party. This being so, it is obvious that every Liberal candidate elected to the present House of Commons is strengthening the hand of the Government, and making it easier for them to withstand women's claim to the vote.

The Importance of Votes for Women.

There are some critics who say: "We agree that your opposition to the Government is the only way to get the vote, but we think it wrong that you should put this one question first. Women ought to be using their influence at the present moment in support of the Licensing Bill which the Liberal Government are trying to carry." Now, we reply most emphatically that votes for women is more important than the Licensing Bill or any other part of the Government programme, and Liberals ought to think so too, for surely they will admit that popular enfranchisement is the first duty of a Liberal Government. Men certainly took this view before they won the franchise, and they would have thought very little of a Government which, asked for the vote, gave them a Licensing Bill instead. To give women direct power to gain legislation and to enhance their dignity and influence by conferring the vote upon them, will do more for temperance reform than will the Licensing Bill now before the House of Commons. If one measure had to give way to the other, the Women's Enfranchisement Bill ought certainly to be preferred to the Licensing Bill. But there is no reason, save that which the prejudice of the Government affords, why the in-

terests of these two Bills should conflict. There is time for both and room for both, and, indeed, if the Women's Social and Political Union continues to advance and grow at the present rate, if it brings defeat after defeat upon the Government at by-elections, the Government will find that, for the sake of their Licensing Bill and other measures, the women's claim had better be conceded. Let one point be clearly understood by Liberal leaders and agents. The Suffragettes refuse to hold their hand for the sake of any other piece of legislation. Over and over again have women stood aside in the interests of a House of Lords campaign, of a Free Trade agitation, or an Education Bill. They will do this no more. The women's movement must now take first place, not only with women, but with the men electors. Our call to the Newcastle voters is that they shall make votes for women the issue which decides the present by-election.

Christabel Pankhurst.

SCOTS WHA HAE?

Mary Phillips is to have a rousing welcome on Friday morning on her release from prison. She is a Scotch lassie, and so we are having the pipers out in her honour. They will be dressed in full Highland costume, and will take up their place outside the prison before 8 o'clock. While waiting they will play:—

"Oh, lassie, but we lang' tae see ye."

When the great door opens and she comes forth, she will be greeted with the strains of "Scots wha hae?"

We know what that song means to patriotic Scots folk:—

"Wha wad be a traitor knave,
Wha wad fill a coward's grave,
Wha sae base as be a slave,
Let him turn and flee!

"Lay the proud usurpers low,
Tyrants fall in every foe,
Liberty's in every blow,
Let us do or dee."

As we set out upon our march to Queen's Hall it will be to the tune of Macpherson's "Farewell to Prison." On nearing Queen's Hall the pipers will play "The Campbells are coming," and we shall hear, before taking our places at the table, "The Banquet Salute."

The carriage in which Mary Phillips will ride with her mother and father will be decorated with heather and Scotch thistles, and will be drawn by a team of her own countrywomen, dressed in their tartan.

Several new banners will be carried for the first time on that occasion.

Let everyone who possibly can, turn out on this great occasion. We shall welcome Scotch people from all over the country, and let English people show that they are not to be outdone in giving an enthusiastic welcome to one who has so signally proved her devotion and her courage.

E. P. L.

The response to the appeal for flowers for decorating the prisoners' carriages has been most generous. The boxes, containing Scotch thistles, heather, and other flowers in the colours of the N.W.S.P.U., came from east, west, north, and south, and made so imposing a pile that they were photographed by the Press in the organiser's room at Clements Inn. Some of the flowers were sent by a poor woman who had read that Suffragettes were protesting against the sweating evil. To all who sent flowers the hearty thanks of the organisers of the N.W.S.P.U. are most gratefully tendered.

THE WOMEN'S DEMAND.

The Women's Social and Political Union are asking for votes for women on the *same terms* as they are possessed by men.

They are not asking for the vote for every woman, but that a woman shall not be refused a vote simply because she is a woman.

The Women's Social and Political Union claim that a simple measure, giving the vote to women on these terms, shall be passed this Session.

THE CAMPAIGN IN LONDON.

"London must be roused. We have done it before, and we can do it again." This is the keynote of the campaign just set on foot in the seven districts round about Parliament-square. London is to hear "Votes for Women" on all sides, at available open spaces, in the dinner hour, on its way to and from work in the morning and evening, later when it turns out for a stroll or a shopping expedition, as well as at public meetings. Londoners are to hear on all sides the battle-cry of the Suffragettes, and are to be given no loophole of excuse that they did not know about the great meeting of women in the Caxton Hall, on October 13, when the women's demand is to be once more laid before the Prime Minister. They are to be told that sympathy with the women's cause is not enough, that it must be shown in deed by upholding the women's claim on the Government in Parliament-square on that evening.

Activities began immediately after the first At Homes of the season. A meeting of local representatives was held at the offices of the N.W.S.P.U., 4, Clements-inn, on Tuesday evening, September 8, when Mrs. Drummond presided, and the details of organisation were drawn up. The plan of campaign includes outdoor and indoor meetings, dinner-hour talks, and public meetings, culminating in a great meeting in the town hall of each district.

During the week a circular letter from Mrs. Drummond went out to every London member of the N.S.W.P.U. asking for information by return of post as to what help each would be prepared to give in her own district from now until the great meeting in Caxton Hall. The campaign, the letter added, will be a strenuous one, and will afford plenty of scope for a large body of workers, the main object being to rouse the people of London to support the women's claim on October 13.

A Beginning in Westminster.

One of the first of the dinner-hour meetings took place in Greycoat-place, Westminster. Miss Jessie Kenney was the speaker, and Miss Thirza Cove, in the chair, made her maiden speech. The audience was for the most part composed of men from the packing sheds of the Army and Navy Stores and other places of business close by; the inevitable small boy was also in evidence, but his attempt to divert the attention of the crowd by throwing onions at the speakers soon ceased, and the meeting was quiet and attentive, and stood through a shower of rain to listen to the speeches. Similar meetings were held in Lambeth and Holborn.

On Saturday evening a meeting took place outside Kennington Theatre, at which Miss Jessie Kenney was the speaker, assisted by Miss Berlon. A similar meeting, to take place at 7 p.m., has been arranged for Wednesday, September 23. On Sunday Mrs. Drummond addressed large and enthusiastic meetings on Clapham Common and in Battersea Park, Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Cameron being responsible for the arrangements. Many copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold, and good collections were taken.

Mrs. Baldock has held dinner-hour meetings in Holborn. On Monday evening Miss Evelyn Sharp and Mrs. Baldock addressed a crowded At Home at Forest Gate in the Earlham Hall, when a large number of persons was unable to gain admittance. This was the largest meeting yet held in the neighbourhood, and it has been decided to take the large hall for the next occasion. These At Homes are held alternately at Forest Gate and Ilford.

A dinner-hour meeting was held in Bartholomew-square, Old-street, E.C., on Tuesday. Mrs. Baldock and Miss Naylor kept the audience so interested that they asked for another meeting. This will be held next Tuesday. Several members of the audience promised to meet the prisoners at Holloway Gates.

Miss Jessie Kenney and Mrs. Bartlett will speak on the Millbank Estate, Westminster, at 7 p.m. next Monday, September 21. There will be a meeting of local secretaries at the N.W.S.P.U. offices, 4, Clements Inn, on Tuesday, September 22, and further meetings are being arranged, details of which will be announced next week.

Intending helpers in this special campaign should communicate at once with Mrs. Drummond, at the N.W.S.P.U. offices, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The enthusiasm of the large audiences at the two London "At Homes" last week was very remarkable. It was abundantly evident that the women endorsed the militant speeches of their leaders, and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst had an enthusiastic reception. A large number of strangers were present at both "At Homes."

THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WEST OF ENGLAND.

Shop and Committee Rooms: 33, Queen's Road (opposite Art Gallery), Clifton. Open from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Everything points to a very successful demonstration on the Durdham Downs next Saturday. We have been busy advertising in various ways. Dinner-hour meetings have been held by Miss Dallas and Miss Canning. Other meetings in the Horse Fair have been held by Miss Garnier and Miss Barrett, and I have addressed meetings on the Downs. Then we have had a small trap, which we have taken round the town with an advertisement of the demonstration, and this has created a great deal of interest. Miss Dallas has been in charge of it, and reports very good progress. We are also chalking the town this week, and I think that before Saturday everybody in Bristol and Clifton will know what we are going to do, and that the crowds round each of the seven platforms will be very large. The Downs are a splendid place for a meeting, and there will be plenty of room for the platforms, so that there will be no interference one with another, and, granted a fine day, a very good hearing to all our speakers is assured. The meeting begins at four o'clock.

Before the meeting the Apollo Band will play. The chairmen will include Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond, Miss New, and many more of our prominent speakers. We shall want a great many helpers on that day. Some will be wanted to act as stewards and some (at least 50) as literature sellers, and a further 50 to collect money. I hope everyone will come and help. Please give in your names beforehand to Miss Clara Codd, 33, Queen's-road, Clifton. All literature sellers are to meet at the shop at this address not later than 2.30, as we want to be on the Downs selling as the people arrive. The literature sellers will be under the leadership of Miss Blathwayte. The collectors are to meet at my private address, 78, Alma-road, Clifton, not later than 2.30. We want them also to be on the Downs collecting while the band is playing. They are to be under the leadership of Miss Enid St. John. The men who are helping are requested to join Miss Codd on the Downs, Blackboy Hill, any time after two o'clock.

We have had our usual "At Homes" on Monday and Friday during the week. On the latter evening we had to take the large Hannah More Hall, because Mr. Pethick Lawrence was to speak. We had a crowded room, and Mr. Pethick Lawrence gave a most rousing speech, and told the people how he saw the movement from a man's point of view. We made several new members, and took a collection of nearly £2.

I am glad to say that I have got all the money given for the Victoria Rooms next Monday, and that a very large number of people are anxious to be present then. After the 21st I have arranged for all the Monday afternoon "At Homes" to take place in the small hall of the Victoria Rooms at half-past three, and I hope frequently to be able to get speakers down from London to address the people.

The Shop.

In view of our having taken the shop for a further six months, we have decided to have it painted in the name of the Women's Social and Political Union, and to put out a signboard with VOTES FOR WOMEN upon it, so that everyone who passes by will be attracted to buy our literature. At the same time, we are dressing the window very carefully, and feel that everyone who comes along will be pleased and interested by it.

The Colston Hall.

The tickets are out for the Colston Hall meeting on November 20. As we have several thousands to dispose of, I hope that all our friends will be busy themselves disposing of the tickets, as we mean to have a full meeting on that occasion. Mr. Risely has promised to play the organ for us from seven to eight before the meeting begins, and Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence are coming down to speak. As the hall costs us £50, I should be very glad if that could be raised before the meeting, so that all the money taken for tickets and in collections will go to the funds of the Union without deduction.

Our Finances.

I am glad to be able to report that the special collectors who were collecting money to pay the rent of the shop have got together the sum of £11 5s. 7d. Miss Ivy Heppel and her sister head the list with a collecting card of £1 10s. 6d., and thus the whole of the money required to meet the expenses of the shop up till now has been covered. We are getting out other collecting cards, which we are asking people to keep going until the new year. I shall be very pleased to hear of anyone who can help in this way. Please

write to my private address, 78, Alma-road, Clifton. In addition to the money on the collecting cards I have been able to send to the treasurer this week collections to the amount of £2 12s., and special subscriptions from Mrs. Young two guineas for the shop, from Mrs. Barrett £1 for the Victoria Rooms, E. B. C. £1, and Mrs. Falk 10s.

ANNIE KENNEY.

The following is from the Bristol *Evening Times* :—

BRISTOL INVADED BY SUFFRAGETTES.

100,000 PEOPLE EXPECTED AT DOWNS DEMONSTRATION.

The Suffragettes have come down to Bristol "like a wolf on the fold," and it is now one of the most active centres of their splendidly organised campaign.

On Saturday next there is to be a monster demonstration on the Downs, under the auspices of the National Women's Social and Political Union, and it promises to be a gathering the like of which has never before been seen in the city. Seven platforms will be running, and we are informed that a multitude of at least 100,000 persons will be gathered round. To entertain them, all the leaders of the great cause of Women's Suffrage will be participating, including Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Annie Kenney, Mrs. Martel, Miss New, Mrs. Leigh, and others. Most of these ladies have suffered for their cause, and earned modern martyrs' crowns in their defiance of man-made law and order. Mrs. Martel comes from Australia, with the honours of chief agitator in the campaign of universal suffrage in New South Wales fresh upon her; and Miss New and Mrs. Leigh were the two ladies concerned in the breaking of the windows at Mr. Asquith's house recently. They will explain, if taxed about what has been termed the "lack of self-control" upon that occasion, that on the contrary they showed great self-control in that they stopped when two windows had been broken—two picked out in cold blood with an idea to the least damage being done, and yet a mark of protest made.

Of the others many will be recognised as House of Commons raiders, and notorious characters—which distinctions in these days have a great attraction for the public.

To-day people about town will probably have noticed a wagonette parading the streets with banners flying, advertising the demonstration, whilst within sit two prominent Suffragettes, smilingly distributing pamphlets and doing propaganda work. If any bold man cares to challenge them, he will find them ready and able to meet him in discussion—good humoured, but ardent and enthusiastic, as the Fakir with a holy mission.

They say they have made tremendous progress in Bristol and the West of England since their start. Where formerly people refused to take them seriously—greeted them with amusement and ridicule—they now find some earnest-minded listeners; they are accorded a welcome, and heard with evident appreciation and sympathy. Working men sometimes linger behind to shake hands and speak a word of encouragement, and everything seems to be going on swimmingly. Miss Annie Kenney is in charge of the local organisation, and offices have been opened at Clifton for the distribution of literature, where all inquirers after truth will be gladly welcomed. Meetings are held twice weekly at the Hannah More Hall, and eminent speakers engaged, admission, of course, being free.

SCHOOL OUTFITS.

ELIZABETH,
45, South Molton Street,

(Tel. 3238 Mayfair.)

W.

Coat in Irish Frieze, turned-down Collar,
Cuffs and Belt of Stitched Cloth.

From 63/-

Coat and Skirt in Blue Serge,

63/-



MANCHESTER.

Lifeboat Saturday's display was a splendid finish to the week's work and propaganda as carried out by members during my absence in Harrogate.

At an early hour on Saturday the Rusholme carriage office was busy with Suffragettes—conspicuously wearing the colours at neck and waist and on the hat—who had arrived to decorate the four-in-hand. Flowers, chiefly purple and white asters, were used with trails of asparagus fern and bunches of purple heather. Loopings of purple, white, and green ribbon hung from flower group to flower group, and the four horses looked even prettier than the carriage in their trappings of the same coloured ribbons. The 20 seats above were filled by active workers in the cause, the front seats being occupied by our veteran comrade and committee member, Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy symbolising, as she does, the long fight for the vote, and Miss Gawthorpe. Members dressed in white, University members wearing their robes. The body of the carriage was used as the storage place for the copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* to be sold after the procession. No card was used to signify who the ladies on the coach were. It was the intention to popularise the colours by a plain object-lesson.

As the route of the procession through the City was traversed the thousands of spectators everywhere hailed the "turn-out" with warm sympathy. Many clappings were heard, and the objector was conspicuous by his absence. The small boy by his repeated "Votes for Women" was a continuous herald of our advance, and a most valuable advertisement.

Altogether the reception accorded us was extremely gratifying, especially when one considers that on such occasions when the crowd gathers one really gets at "the people." The return journey through the seething masses of people in the city was equally successful.

Then, as evening approached, a slow passage was made along the roads frequented by the theatre and concert-goer, and members, dismounting from the coach, sold *VOTES FOR WOMEN* with great success, 200 copies going in less than an hour.

All the copies being sold, the day's labours closed with an enthusiastic meeting in Stevenson-square. It is intended to keep the Saturday corps as a fixture, the results of concerted selling being so good.

The third "At Home," on Friday, at the Onward Buildings, was very well attended, and the proceedings were further enlivened by the remarks of a man sympathiser from New Zealand, who emphasised the value of Votes for Women there. Miss Gawthorpe told of the Harrogate campaign, and Mrs. Scott gave some good advice from the chair. Members are again asked to be responsible for the attendance of a visitor each week.

M. E. G.

A WEEK IN HARROGATE.

Miss Constance Bromley sends us an interesting account of the week's campaign in Harrogate. She says:—

"Miss Mary Gawthorpe and her helpers have had a splendid week's campaign in Harrogate, which has had the effect of considerably strengthening the very good impression created there by Miss Adela Pankhurst, who visits the town in conjunction with Leeds, Huddersfield, and other places around Bradford.

"In the mornings literature was sold to the shop-gazers as they very conveniently loitered in front of the windows in fashionable James-street and Parliament-street. We chalked the announcements of our meetings on the pavements, and every afternoon there gathered about our lorry on the 'Stray' a large number of men and women to hear about our movement.

"On three afternoons Miss Gawthorpe addressed large crowds, and those who have heard her will know how speedily she gained the attention and sympathetic ear of her audience. She was supported by Dr. Fairfield and Miss Russell, of Manchester, and Miss Constance Bromley, of Leeds, who took charge of other meetings when Miss Gawthorpe was elsewhere engaged.

"In two days we disposed of 120 copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, and at each meeting made collections which we hope will more than cover the cost of Harrogate's special week.

"Numbers of persons were interested in the case of Daisy Lord, and a petition asking for a reduction of her sentence brought by a sympathiser resulted in a large number of signatures being appended.

"One very good stroke of business was Miss Gawthorpe's successful attempt to get the sympathy of a well-known Harrogate resident, who has interests—how important we will not state—in several of the large hotels here. This gentleman kindly responded to her request for letters of introduction to a few of the managers of the principal hotels, with a recommendation to them to invite her to address the visitors after dinner in the evening. In pursuance of this she went to the Crown Hotel by invitation of the manager, and in this way reached some hundred and fifty visitors

who are unlikely ever to attend an open-air meeting, and in all probability have not heard our cause explained by one of our speakers. We expect to get in one or two more visits to other hotels, for which we have letters of introduction.

"Besides our afternoon and evening work, one of our helpers—Miss Russell, of Manchester—has been 'on duty' at the Pump Room as early as 6.30 in the morning, when visitors come to take their respective cures. Many of them took copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* as well, and our enthusiastic worker must have felt rewarded for rising with the lark to catch 'the early worm.'

From a later account we are informed that on Thursday, the 10th, an "At Home" was held in the Kursaal Café, which was a success all round. Between two and three hundred people came and listened to speeches by Miss C. Bromley (chair), Dr. Fairfield, and Miss Mary Gawthorpe, who closed with a special appeal to sympathisers to do something, not merely to sympathise. She told of the London, Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham "At Homes," and asked visitors to go to them, and also announced the great autumn meetings in prospect in those cities. As the movement is quite new to Harrogate, the literature sales of close on £1 and the collection of £4 12s. augur well for further success. It is proposed to follow the "At Homes" up with a big Kursaal meeting.

The after-dinner speech at the Crown Hotel has been followed up by others by Miss Gawthorpe and Dr. Letitia Fairfield at the Cumberland Hotel and the Cairn Hydro, and further invitations are offered if time allows of their being accepted. The audiences have been sympathetic, and here and there included an interested member or ex-member of Parliament. Many ladies promised to put in an appearance at Queen's Hall at the earliest date on their return South, and in every case the managers and manageresses were quite pleased at the reception accorded their tolerant venture.

YORKSHIRE.

AT HOMES.

Mondays, 4 to 6.30; Friday, 8 to 10, Somerset Parlour, Godwin-street, Bradford.

Tuesdays, 8 to 10, Northumberland-street Schools, Huddersfield.

Wednesdays, 8 to 10, Arts Club, Leeds.
Important Coming Events.

Huddersfield, September 27, a Mass Meeting in St. George's-square at 3.30.

At Home, September 28, in the Parochial Hall, 4 to 6.30, Mrs. Pankhurst.

Bradford, St. George's Hall, October 26, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

Leeds, Coliseum, December 15, Mrs. Pankhurst.

Yorkshire readers are requested to apply to the office at 61, Manningham-lane, Bradford, for particulars of work going on. On Monday, in addition to the "At Home," Mrs. Swales and Miss Forster spoke at Hunslet Hall-road, Leeds, to a large and interested crowd. At our Huddersfield "At Home," on Tuesday, the room was crowded. Many strangers were there, and many new members were made. The "At Home" in Leeds was abandoned for a larger meeting in Belgrave Lecture Hall, to which women householders were specially invited. It was a most interesting meeting, and a very useful one, as the greater part of the audience were strangers who had never been to our meetings before.

Miss Constance Bromley, of Leeds, spoke with great effect. The Rev. E. Sutherland, in asking a question, gave a short appreciation of our militant methods.

In Bradford, on Wednesday night, Miss Hartland and Miss Newton held a large meeting at Undercliffe, which was, unfortunately, rather spoiled by some rough youths; and the women are anxious for an indoor meeting, which will be arranged as soon as possible. Wednesday was spent by Mrs. Key, the local Huddersfield secretary, and Mrs. Blamires, of Cleckheaton, in canvassing Thornton Lodge district of Huddersfield, where I spoke on Thursday night. The meeting was spoiled by crowds of rough boys, who threw mud and fireworks at us, and hooted and yelled and rang bells the whole time. Many friends, however, were made among the women, and we shall go back again to that district.

There were chiefly strangers at our "At Home" in Bradford on Friday night, and we were completely satisfied with the results.

Our great day was Saturday. The Bradford Corporation has forbidden chalking on the pavements, and it has taken me several months to think of a way to outwit them. Fortunately, our secretary, Miss Gladys Roberts, can do a great many things besides being an invaluable secretary. For a few shillings we bought several blackboards, and these were supplemented by our members, who covered drawing boards with lacquer. On these Miss Roberts drew clever sketches of our enemies the Cabinet Ministers and rhymes to suit each one.

Mr. Asquith had the place of honour on the biggest blackboard, and his rhyme was:

There is an old man of East Fife,
Who with women is always at strife.
"Votes for women," they say,
But the Premier says "Nay,"
And so there is war to the knife!

Mr. Lloyd George—quite a speaking likeness—had a most appropriate song:

There is a young man from North Wales,
Who to make up his Budget ne'er fails
To take women's money,
But thinks it quite funny
They want to have votes like the males.

Mr. Winston Churchill had a jerky rhyme (like his career):

Winston went to Manchester
Confident to win.
The Suffragettes went also—
Winston didn't get in.

We want two more blackboards to put Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. John Burns on. Will someone send us one?

One blackboard was given to a little practical rhyme:

If you think our demand is quite right,
And our efforts are good in your sight,
Remember the tin
And put something in
To help in our strenuous fight!

Will our readers also please notice this appeal?

It was wonderful to see the crowds assemble with puzzled faces, and to watch the intelligence dawn in them as they realised what the last rhyme meant.

"Well, I never, you ought to get it," was the general comment; and one man, a footballer, pressed a hot twopence into my hand. "For you're the grandest little talkers I've ever heard," he said. We greatly appreciated the compliment—and the twopence.

As no meeting was arranged for the evening, a party of five of us went, in our regalia, to see Miss Ellen Terry, in "Captain Brassbound." We got a special clap for ourselves during the interval, and friends from all over the theatre called out, "Votes for Women." The play, the actress, and our presence there made us feel it was a real women's night.

This Sunday, Miss Swailes and others are holding a meeting on the Hunslet Feast Ground in Leeds, and I am speaking in St. George's-square, Huddersfield, at 3.30, and at Queensbury Tram Terminus at eight o'clock.

I have to thank Miss Hartland and the Misses Newton for donations of £1 each to the campaign fund.

Who else will help?

ADELA PANKHURST.

MIDLANDS.

AT HOMES—

Birmingham, 49, Bristol-street, Monday, 7.30 to 9 p.m.

Wolverhampton, Baths Assembly Rooms, Tuesday, 3.30 to 5 p.m.

At the request of the United Trades' Club, I addressed two meetings which they had arranged in Kettering, one on Saturday evening, the 5th, in Dalkeith-place, the second on Sunday, in the Lecture Hall. Mrs. Hawkins, of Leicester, presided; the interest and sympathy shown in the women's movement was very great, and at the conclusion of the meetings questions were asked, and sympathetic speeches from members of the audience followed. The president of the club, who expressed himself as having come with an open mind on the subject, said he was now convinced of the rightness and justice of our cause, and kindly offered us the use of the Hall on any future occasion.

I am glad to say that the Guarantee Fund for offices, for which I appealed last week, has been raised, and we shall shortly be installed in permanent offices in Birmingham. As it will be necessary to have the walls repapered, it was suggested by Miss Brewster that we should choose purple, white, and green paper; we are delighted with the suggestion, and intend carrying it out even to the curtains, which, by the way, are being presented by Miss Brewster. Each member is contributing a cup and a saucer. A kind friend has promised to put up the necessary shelves, and a special fund has been started to provide the chairs; we are all looking forward to the day when we shall take up residence there.

Dr. Helena Jones is arranging a large indoor meeting at Northfield, which is to take place the third or fourth week in October. Will members in this village, who will be able to assist at the meeting, please communicate with Dr. Jones, at 30, Bunbury-road, King's Norton? On Tuesday evening we held a meeting on our accustomed pitch in Saltley; we intend to have an indoor meeting there next month, and members and friends able to assist should acquaint Mrs. Ethel Davies, 99, Ellesmere-road (Saltley), of their intention as soon as possible.

The movement is taking firm root in Wolverhampton. We had the pleasure of listening to Miss Brewster at the Thursday afternoon "At Home"; future "At Homes," on Thursdays, will be held in the Baths Assembly Rooms. We invite all women who are interested in votes for women, or would like to know and

understand more about the movement. Short addresses will be given, followed by questions and discussion. In spite of the unfavourable weather, we held a successful meeting in the Market Place at 7.30; all our copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold, and one man remarked as he walked slowly away, "One begins to see there is something serious underneath it all." Something serious? One grows impatient to know how long it will be before the men of this country realise that this fight for freedom which the women are waging has its root in the knowledge that until the mind and soul of woman are allowed full and free development, this race of ours will remain improperly developed, and imperfect mentally, morally, and spiritually, for a nation cannot rise above its women, inasmuch as they are the mothers of men. Three meetings each week are to be held in Wolverhampton, in addition to those at the factory gates; in this way we intend calling attention to the meeting in the Baths Assembly Rooms, on October 8, when Mrs. Pankhurst is to be the speaker. A very good method of advertising has been thought out by one of our members, viz., a "Votes for Women" boat will sail on the canal every Saturday afternoon, on which will be displayed an announcement of the meeting; the VOTES FOR WOMEN poster for the week will be shown, and copies of the paper will be obtainable from the boat. The station waiting rooms and several restaurants are now supplied with copies. The same member has evolved another excellent plan for making our paper still more widely known. She orders eight or nine copies from different newsagents, who exhibit them on the counter for a day or two. Frequently they are sold, and the one or two which remain unsold are given away by her to interested friends.

I am sending our treasurer the following sums of money, which I have already received towards the Guarantee Fund for office:—Dr. Jones, 13s.; Miss Relph, 6s. 6d.; Miss Neale, 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Calway (for chairs), 10s.; G. G. K., £1; also 3s. 6d. from Mrs. Brewster, and a further £2 from Mrs. Calway.

This week I am asking that some members or friends interested in the Wolverhampton work will send me the sum towards defraying the expenses of the campaign there. We should be particularly glad to have the cost of the room for the weekly "At Homes" guaranteed; 30s. would cover this item. Please address all communications and subscriptions to me, at 49, Bristol-street, Birmingham.

GLADICE KEEVIL.

THE WOMAN'S PRESS.

The following penny pamphlets are published or sold by the Woman's Press, 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.:—

- Prison Faces. By ANNIE KENNEY.
- A Call to Women. By Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.
- One and One are Two. By ISRAEL ZANGWILL.
- Talked Out. By ISRAEL ZANGWILL.
- The Commons Debate on Woman Suffrage. By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.
- The Importance of the Vote. By Mrs. PANKHURST.
- The New Crusade. By Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.
- The Meaning of the Woman's Movement. By Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.
- Votes for Men. By MARY GAWTHORPE.
- Woman's Suffrage in America. By Mrs. BORRMANN WELLS.
- Woman's Vote in Australia. By Mrs. MARTEL.
- The Citizenship of Women. By KEIR HARDIE.
- Woman's Franchise. By Mrs. WOLSTENHOLME ELMY.
- Woman's Suffrage. By T. JOHNSTON.

The Woman's Press also publishes a large number of leaflets on particular questions, samples of which will be sent free on receipt of postage, and which can be obtained in large quantities at specially cheap rates.

From the Woman's Press can also be obtained books on the Woman's Suffrage question, and picture post cards of the leaders of the N.W.S.P.U., and of many of the incidents in the agitation.

BADGES AND COLOURS.

The following can also be obtained:—

- Button Badges with the words "Votes for Women" ... 1d. each.
- Ribbon Badges (woven "Votes for Women") ... 1d. each.
- Ribbon, 1½ ins. wide ... 9d. yard.
- Ribbon, 2 ins. wide ... 1/- yard.
- Scarves, 2½ yards long, 13 ins. wide ... 2/11 each.
- Ties ... 1/- each.
- Ribbon Belts, with Buckles ... 2/6 each.
- Regalia ... 1/11 each.
- Boadicea Brooches ... 3/6 each.
- Leather Bags ... 2/6 & 5/6 each.

LOCAL NOTES.

Chelsea W.S.P.U.—We are now very busy with arrangements for a public meeting in the Town Hall on Wednesday, October 7, when Mrs. Petbick Lawrence has kindly promised to speak. We held a preliminary meeting on Friday last, and had a fair muster of members and many kind offers of help in distributing and addressing handbills and taking stewards' duties. We shall hold as many open air meetings as possible, and intend addressing ourselves to the more residential quarters of Chelsea, as well as the usual pitches for open air meetings, where our audiences are now fairly well informed as to our procedure.

MARGARET BARRY, Hon. Sec. (*pro tem.*)

Hornsey W.S.P.U.—A local union is about to be started in this district. In order to arouse interest and enthusiasm, a public meeting (for women only) is to be held in the Assembly Rooms, Middle-lane, Crouch End, on September 20, when Miss Christabel Pankhurst will both speak and answer questions. Any sympathisers living in the neighbourhood who would be willing to help in the work of selling tickets or circularising the women ratepayers are heartily invited to send a postcard to that effect to Miss Theodora Bonwick, 28, Weston-park, Crouch End.

Ilford W.S.P.U.—This newly-formed Union held its first meeting on Monday, September 7, at 20, Northbrook-road, by kind permission of Mrs. Bull. Many of the Forest Gate members came to encourage us by their presence and advice. Mrs. Baldock, Mrs. Sleight, and Miss Hewitt were among the speakers. A committee was formed, a treasurer and a literature distributor being appointed, and meetings arranged for alternate Mondays. It is hoped that the cause will be so well advertised in this neighbourhood that we shall be able to engage the Town Hall for a public meeting at no very distant date.

OLGA M. BISHOP.

Kensington W.S.P.U.—This district is being well worked up, with a view to bringing a large contingent to Parliament-square on October 13. A meeting will be held in the Kensington Town Hall on Monday, October 5, at 8 p.m., at which the speakers will be Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond. The weekly "At Homes" will begin on Wednesday, September 30—not September 23, as originally announced. They will be held at Albert Lodge, Albert-place, Victoria-road, Kensington, by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Grant, instead of at 15, Mount Carmel-chambers. Invitation cards will be sent to all Kensington members. We hope that all our members will endeavour to attend the first "At Home" on the 30th, and bring their friends, extra cards for whom can be obtained from the Hon. Sec.

E. M. MORRISON (for Mrs. Eates).

Leicester W.S.P.U.—At a meeting of members a resolution was unanimously carried that a message of thanks and love should be sent to the splendid women who have just finished the term of three months' imprisonment in the cause of women's freedom, coupled with wishes for a speedy recovery to health after their long incarceration in Holloway. The meeting further hoped that the Government will see the expediency of granting the immediate enfranchisement of women before it disgraces itself beyond redemption.

ALICE HAWKINS.

London City W.S.P.U.—A large and very successful meeting was held on Sunday last on Parliament Hill, and though the proceedings opened somewhat uproariously, the speakers all held their own, and ended by getting their speeches applauded. Mrs. Bouvier treated the question from the political and economic standpoint, and scored many excellent hits. Dr. Rose made an amusing speech on the social side, and said that the door of progress was made to open quite easily, and the reason women had to push so hard was because the men were holding it shut on the other side. Miss Winifred Auld invited the audience to come in a body and give three cheers for the released prisoners on Wednesday morning at Holloway. A number of young men bought papers, cut out the headlines, and went home with "Votes for Women" in big type pinned to their hats. At Home cards were given to sympathetic people, and 31 copies of the paper were sold.

JESSIE KENNEY.

Romford W.S.P.U.—Although we are as yet a small union, our Wednesday afternoon meetings are very interesting, and the number attending is increasing weekly. Mrs. Bouvier spoke at last Wednesday's meeting, and an interesting discussion took place. The schoolroom has been taken for Wednesday evening, September 23, when Mrs. Drummond will be the speaker. Great efforts are being put forth to make this a success. There is plenty of good work to be done in this district. Those ready to help should write or call on the secretary, Mrs. Ames, Wing-Etze, Partstone-avenue, Hornchurch, or come to the weekly meetings, held at Montrose, Ernest-road, Hornchurch.

A. H. AMES.

Stoke-on-Trent W.S.P.U.—We held a successful open air meeting by the Campbell Monument on Thursday evening last. The meeting was very well attended, and we were agreeably surprised to observe the interest shown towards our movement. At the conclusion numerous questions were asked and answered and it was suggested that an open air debate should be arranged. As the people of the Pottery towns always display an intelligent interest in all questions of politics and reform movements, we think this would be one of the finest things that could be done here, and we hope that Miss Keevil will shortly be able to arrange it.

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" SINN FEIN " AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A recent number of *Sinn Fein*, the organ of the young Irish party, contains a leading article comparing the position of Woman's Suffrage and Irish Home Rule. Using Miss Pankhurst's article in *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, of August 27, as a text, the writer points the moral from his own point of view. "The Women Suffragists in England," he says, "have been a quarter of a century in extracting favourable promises from British Parliamentarians seeking election. At the end of that time, they found they were further away from their objective than at the beginning: They exchanged their passive policy for an active one, and now the question of votes for women is, with tariff reform, the domestic question of English internal politics."

He proceeds to quote passages from Miss Pankhurst's article, in which she showed how the Irish party had lost ground since the death of Parnell, by taking account of the expressions of private members instead of confining itself to the pledges of the Government. He then refers to the strong position held by Irish Home Rule in 1886, and concludes as follows:—

"Twenty-two years later Home Rule has disappeared from British politics, and woman suffrage takes its place. During each of those twenty-two years eighty Irishmen were maintained at a cost of £20,000 a year in London. During those twenty-two years the population of Ireland has diminished by half a million souls, and the taxation of Ireland has been increased by two million pounds annually. In the same period a little band of women with monetary resources not one-twentieth that of the Irish party have advanced their cause to the position Home Rule had occupied—and not one of them ever 'fought on the floor of the House.' A few years' courageous fighting 'outside the House' has transformed woman suffrage from an academic question into a great living political issue. Twenty-one years of 'fighting on the floor of the House' has killed Home Rule and left Irish Parliamentarianism to be pointed out by English ladies as the acme of political imbecility."

"Some more lilies coming out of gaol to-morrow, ain't they, lidy?" asked a news-vendor of one of the N.W.S.P.U. members on Tuesday. "Yes. Why do you ask?" "Will the accounts be in the evening pipers, lidy?" "I expect they will. Why?" "Becos', if they are, I shall be able to sell a lot more pipers!"

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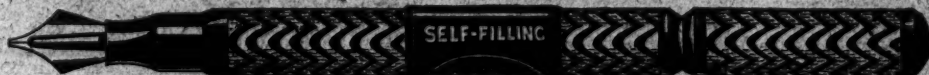
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TREASURER'S NOTE.

We have brought our campaign fund to over £17,000 this week. The treasurer offers hearty congratulations to the Union. The whole of this sum has been expended. Our reserve in the bank is like the widow's cruise of oil. Though only sufficient for the immediate needs of the work, it never fails. So long as the present spirit of devotion inspires our members it never will fail. Let everyone remember that every little helps.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £20,000 FUND.

September 8 to September 13.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	16,732	3	1		
Miss Robina Gamble	0	2	0		
Mrs. L. Turner (500 francs)	19	19	11		
Mrs. G. E. Sutcliffe	0	2	0		
Miss Florence Cooke	0	5	0		
The Queen, per Mrs. Peibick					
Lawrence, magic lantern					
By-election	1	18	0		
Miss Ada F. Smith, magic					
lantern	1	0	0		
Miss Marianne Masters,					
ditto	0	5	0		
Mrs. A. Deane, per Miss A.					
Kenney	0	5	0		
Miss Sophia Strangways,					
per Miss A. K.	0	7	6		
Mrs. Claude Sisley, postage					
fee	0	1	0		
Leeds demonstration, per					
Miss A. Pankhurst	10	16	0		
Contribution, per Miss A.					
Pankhurst	1	0	0		
Miss E. A. Thompson	0	1	0		
Miss Aileen D. E. Edwards	0	1	6		
Master Martin G. Bretherton	0	1	6		
Miss L. M. Williams	0	2	6		
Mrs. L. J. Bellew	10	0	0		
Miss Marie Renner, By-					
election	0	2	6		
Miss Mary E. A. Hoy, By-					
election	0	4	6		
Miss Rose Lightman	0	3	6		
Mrs. J. Singer, magic lan-					
tern, By-election	1	0	0		
Mrs. Mary Auld	1	10	0		
Mrs. Crawley, magic lantern,					
By-election	0	1	0		
Mrs. Crawley's sister, ditto	0	1	0		
Miss Rose Grady, ditto	0	2	6		
Anon, ditto	1	0	0		
Miss Moulden, ditto	0	2	6		
Miss Fisher, ditto	0	1	0		
Miss Johnson, ditto	0	1	0		
Miss Wallis, ditto	0	1	0		
Miss Annie Lightman, ditto	0	2	6		
Miss Florence E. Cooke,					
ditto	0	2	6		
Anon, magic lantern, By-					
election	0	2	6		
Anon, ditto	0	1	0		
Miss Stephens, ditto	0	2	6		
Miss Marjorie Elnot, ditto	0	0	6		
Anon, ditto	0	2	5		
Miss Henry, ditto	0	2	0		
Anon, ditto	0	2	6		
Anon, ditto	0	1	0		
Anon, ditto	0	2	0		
Miss H. Kerr, ditto	0	5	0		
Mr. LeGrove, ditto	0	1	0		
Miss Alma Sidney, ditto	0	2	0		
Miss Alice Heale, By-election					
	1	1	0		
Miss Alice Singer	6	13	0		
Miss Edith M. Evans, col-					
lected	0	11	0		
Miss L. Vincent, ditto,					
magic lantern	0	1	3		
Telegraphist	0	5	0		
The Misses Madge and					
Winifred Turner	0	2	6		
Miss A. Potter, magic lantern	0	10	0		
Mrs. Sarah A. Stacey, By-					
election	1	0	0		
Miss Jean Forsyth, ditto	10	5	0		
Miss Joan T. Crombie,					
magic lantern	0	1	0		
Mrs. Conybeare Craven	0	13	6		
Chas. Herbert, Esq., magic					
lantern	1	0	0		
Mrs. Tucker, By-election	0	3	0		
Mr. and Mrs. Peibick					
Lawrence	200	0	0		
Anon.	0	5	0		
Miss Alice Farmer	0	10	0		
Miss Florence M. Russell,					
magic lantern	0	2	6		
Miss Blacklock, By-election	1	0	0		
Anon., By-election	0	2	6		
Rossendale Valley Demon-					
stration	17	11	1		
Membership Postage Fees	1	11	0		
Collections, &c.	30	14	1		
Total	£17,048	13	4		

An Amusing Rumour.

Suffragettes in these days are feared by Cabinet Ministers as spectres and ghosts were feared in the days gone by by the folk. A rumour, bred of nervous imagination, got abroad that Suffragettes were to be present at the marriage ceremony of Mr. Winston Churchill, in St. Margaret's Church last Saturday. (It shows how little they know of the habits of Suffragettes.) Plenty of policemen in plain clothes were there to eject us. Meanwhile, the rumour reached us, and we laughed.

"I was passing St. Margaret's, on Tuesday," writes a correspondent, "when a police inspector came out of the vestry door and accosted me. The following conversation took place:—

He: You're the very person I wanted to see.
I: Why? Are you making arrangements for resisting an invasion?
He: Well, what are you going to do on the 12th?
I: That would be telling! Besides, I am a very unimportant person.
He: You know she's going to convert him.
I: Oh?
He: Yes, I was up at the offices of the Suffragettes.
I: Why? Begging for mercy?
He: Not exactly. But I told them she is going to convert him.
I: High time, I'm sure.
He: Are you coming on the 12th?
I: Well, I very often pass the church in the afternoon. Perhaps. Good-bye.

Apparently our friend completely mystified the constable, for according to the *Evening Standard* over a dozen police officers in plain clothes occupied seats in various parts of the church during the wedding service, in order to cope with any demonstration by Suffragists.

The following letter has been sent to Mrs. Martel by Mrs. Gibson, hon. secretary of the Women's Political League of New Zealand:—

"DEAR SISTERS,—We are taking the opportunity, presented by the visit of our late president, Mrs. Kirkby, to England, to send you a hearty greeting and a hand-clasp from the remotest corner of the British Empire. Those of us here who appreciate the franchise, glory in your strength, your heroism, and your unselfishness, and trust the day is not far distant when you will be rewarded and your mission fulfilled. When that day comes, and the women of the United Kingdom are free, the whole world will be the better for it, for all the other nations will follow the example set. The Women's Political League wish you 'Kia Ora' (good luck) from the very core of our hearts."

SCOTTISH W.S.P.U.

Cockburn-buildings, 141, Bath-street, Glasgow.

Mrs. Pankhurst has promised to pay a visit to Scotland after she leaves Newcastle. She will address meetings in several towns from October 20 to October 27; the dates, hours, and places will be given in next week's issue. Our Scottish members are urgently asked to do all in their power to make these meetings a success, and anyone willing to help should send their names to the secretary, 141, Bath-street, Glasgow, at once.

Newcastle By-election.

It is hoped that those who can will respond to Mrs. Pankhurst's appeal in last week's issue of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* for helpers and money. These by-elections are excellent opportunities for beginners to gain experience in speaking and organising.

At Homes.

At Homes will be held at 141, Bath-street, Glasgow, every Saturday afternoon from 3.30 to 5 p.m. Our first At Home will take place on Saturday, September 19, when members will be cordially welcome. Special subjects will be discussed at these meetings. On Saturday, September 26, Miss Dugdale has kindly consented to read a paper on "Children and the Police," after which there will be a discussion.

M. HUNTER.



Giving the Typist a Bit of Advice.

Typist—"There! I knew I'd do it! Every time I clean this machine or change the ribbon I spoil a clean blouse. It'll take me an hour to scrub the smear out."

Anty Drudge—"Tut, tut! Don't be so foolish. Don't you know the easy way of washing? Get a cake of Fels-Naptha and follow directions, and after thirty minutes' soaking and a few rubs on the washboard, your blouse will be white as snow."

When you see the whiter and saves them. Buy it—and try it. If it is your first experience with Fels-Naptha soap you will hardly believe that a washing can be done so easily. But it can be done—is done by more than a million women every week. —a way that makes the clothes cleaner and

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Mollie: "Of course I haven't. They're Invisible; they can't be seen."

Kitty: "Yes, they can; I have seen them. I saw them AT THE DRAPER'S."

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WHEN AT HER DRAPER'S
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